Technical Appendix 4.4: Effects on Landscape Character Types

The cumulative LVIA wind farm schemes referred to in Table 4.4.1 are presented on EIAR Volume 3: Figure 4.6 and the viewpoint locations are presented on EIAR Volume 3: Figure 4.7. A ZTV of the proposed development is presented on EIAR Volume 3: Figure 4.5a.

Table 4.4.1: Landscape Character Assessment Summary

LCT	Name	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Magnitude of Cumulative Impact	Residual Effect	Residual Cumulative Effect
Lochaber Landscape Character Assessment						
LBR2	Mountain Massif	High	Within this LCT views of the proposed development would be confined to elevated ridges at: • Aonach an Nid and Aonach Mor, from where all 39 of the proposed development's turbines would be seen to the northeast of this LCT (32 hubs and rotors and 7 blade tips) at distances in excess of 38 km. The proposed development would be partially backclothed and would overlap and merge with the existing/consented Stronelairg Wind Farm array. Given the distance at which the proposed development would be seen and its consequent limited prominence, and its context relative to Stronelairg Wind Farm, the magnitude of impact at this location within the LCT would be negligible. • Stob Coire Bealaich from where up to 17 of the proposed development's turbines (14 hubs/rotors and 3 blade tip) would be visible over 35 km to the northeast and would be seen in the context of Stronelairg Wind Farm turbines and would largely be backclothed by topography. Given the distance at which the proposed development would be seen and its consequent limited prominence, and its context relative to Stronelairg Wind Farm, the magnitude of impact at this location within the LCT would be negligible. • Stob Coire na Ceannain, from where up to 17 of the proposed development turbines (16 hubs/rotors and 1 blade tip) would be visible over 32 km to the north-east and would be seen in the context of Stronelairg turbines. Given the distance at which the proposed development would be seen and its consequent limited prominence, and its context relative to Stronelairg Wind Farm, the magnitude of impact at this location within the LCT would be negligible. Given the limited extent of the LCT subject to views of the proposed development, its distance and context of the Stronelairg Wind Farm turbines, the overall magnitude of impact on this LCT would be negligible.	The proposed development would be seen in conjunction with the majority of existing, consented and proposed wind farm developments in the study area. The relative distance and direction[1] of these wind farms from the affected area of the LCT is set out below. Proposed Development • Glenshero 32 km NE. Existing/Consented Wind Farms • Aberarder – 58 km NE; • Beinneun and Ext – 29 km N; • Bhlaraidh – 44 km N; • Corriegarth and Ext – 47 km NE; • Corrimony – 48 km N; • Dunmaglass – 55 km NE; • Millennium – 30 km N; • Millennium South – 30 km N; and • Stronelairg - 35 km NE. Proposed Wind Farms • Dell – 37 km NE. The proposed development would overlap with the existing Stronelairg Wind Farm array and would be seen in the same direction as the other existing and consented cumulative schemes and would therefore appear consistent with the established pattern of development in views to the northeast of summits in this LCT. Given this context and the relative distance of the proposed development and other cumulative schemes, the cumulative impact would be negligible. This would remain the case if the proposed Dell Wind Farm is also taken onto account.	Minor. The proposed development would be barely discernible and would be seen in the context of an existing Stronelairg Wind Farm turbines and would therefore constitute a characteristic element in views from this LCT.	Minor in respect of existing and consented wind farms, and also when the proposed Dell Wind Farm turbines are taken into account.
LBR5	Smooth Moorland Ridges	Generally medium due to the scale and simplicity of the landscape but increasing to high in locations subject to designation as	Views of the proposed development within this LCT would be confined to a small number of elevated slopes and summits. Those with the clearest views of the proposed development would be north of Glen Roy, including: • Carn Dearg (Ref. Viewpoint 13), from where 13 turbines (3 hubs/rotors and 10 blade tips) would be visible at a distance of over 13 km to the northeast.	The proposed development would be seen in conjunction with the majority of existing, consented and proposed wind farm developments in the study area. The relative distance and direction[2] of these wind farms from the affected area of the LCT is set out below. Proposed Development	The majority of this extensive LCT would be unaffected by the proposed development. However, moderate/minor effects are predicted at Carn Dearg where the proposed development would be substantially screened by intervening topography.	The majority of the LCT would be subject to no cumulative effect as a result of the proposed development. However, localised moderate cumulative effects would be experienced at summits south of Glen Turret, where the proposed

[1] Based on nearest position within the LCT with intervisibility of the proposed development and the cumulative scheme.

[2] Based on nearest position within the LCT with intervisibility of the proposed development and the cumulative scheme.

Table 4.4.1: Landscape Character Assessment Summary

LCT	Name	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Magnitude of Cumulative Impact	Residual Effect	Residual Cumulative Effect
		an SLA such as Loch Lochy and Loch Oich SLA and/or the Braeroy, Glenshirra and Creag Meagaid WLA.	Given the distance at which the proposed development would be seen and the restricted visibility of its turbines, the magnitude of impact at this location would be negligible; • Glas Bheinn, from where up to 18 turbines (8 hubs/rotors, and 10 blade tips) would be visible around 11.4 km to the northeast of the summit. Given the distance at which the proposed development would be seen and the restricted visibility of its turbines, the magnitude of impact at this location would be negligible; • The base of Glen Roy, south of Glas Beinn (Ref Viewpoint 4), from where up to 14 turbines (5 hubs/rotors and 9 blade tips) would be visible at distances in excess of 10 km to the northeast. Despite the distance and partial screening of the proposed development it would occupy a prominent skyline position at the centre of the channelled view along the glen and would therefore constitute a slight impact in this part of the LCT; and • Summits southwest of Glen Turret, around 19 km southwest of the proposed development, from where up to 29 turbines (15 hubs and rotors and 14 blade tips) would be visible to the northeast. The majority of the turbines would be substantially screened by intervening topography. Given the distance at which they would be seen, and the extent to which they would be partially screened, the magnitude of impact attributable to the proposed development turbines in this part of the LCT would be slight. Given the limited proportion of this LCT liable to potential views of the proposed development, the extent of screening provided by intervening topography and the distance at which the proposed development would be seen, the magnitude of impact on this LCT overall would be slight.	• Glenshero 7 km ENE. Existing/Consented Wind Farms • Aberarder – 33 km NE; • Beinneun and Ext – 13 km NNW; • Bhlaraidh – 22 km N; • Corriegarth and Ext – 22 km NE; • Corrimony – 27 km N; • Dunmaglass – 31 km NE; • Millennium – 11 km NW; • Millennium South – 12 km NW; and • Stronelairg - 9.5 km NE. Proposed Wind Farms • Dell – 12 km NE. Cumulative visibility would be confined to elevated summits, as cumulative developments are restricted within Glen Roy. Whilst the existing Stronelairg, Corriegarth, Dunmaglass and Aberarder Wind Farm turbines would be theoretically visible, they would be barely discernible from locations within this LCT. In contrast the existing Millennium, Millennium South Bhlaraidh and Corrimony Wind Farms are clearly evident from summits south of Glen Turret. Given the comparatively limited visibility of the proposed development and its distance relative to the more prominent Millennium and Millennium Wind Farm arrays, the magnitude of cumulative impact associated with existing and consented turbines in this LCT would generally be none, but slight on summits south of Glen Turret. This would remain the case if the proposed Dell Wind Farm is also taken onto account.	Localised moderate effects would be experienced within the eastern part of Glen Roy and at summits southwest of Glen Turret. In these locations, the proposed development would introduce turbines and movement to the skyline to the east northeastern views that are currently largely undeveloped, simple and still.	development would be seen to the east, in the opposite direction to the more prominent Millennium Wind Farm developments. Seen from such locations, the proposed development would introduce increased complexity and movement to the neighbouring landscape that provides a backdrop to the LCT.
LBR6	Rocky Moorland	Ranging from medium in large scale upland location, increasing to high within the Kinlochhourn - Knoydart – Morar WLA , the Loch Lochy and Loch Oich SLA, and close to exposed edges of the LCT.	There are two locations within this LCT that would afford views of the proposed development: • One situated north of Glen Garry, and which is occupied by the existing Beinneun and Millennium Wind Farm turbines; and • A second, elevated summit, in East Glenquoich Forest, west of Loch Garry. Viewed from this location, the proposed development would theoretically be visible at a distance of over 39 km to the east and would comprise 2 blade tips immediately to the right (south) of a cluster of the Stronelairg Wind Farm turbines. Given its highly constrained visibility and distance from the LCT, the proposed development would constitute a negligible impact on this LCT.	The proposed development would be seen in conjunction with the majority of existing, consented and proposed wind farm developments in the study area. The relative distance and direction[3] of these wind farms from the affected area of the LCT are set out below. Proposed Development • Glenshero 20 km ESE. Existing/Consented Wind Farms • Aberarder – 37 km ENE; • Beinneun and Ext – 0 km4; • Bhlaraidh – 13 km NNE; • Corriegarth and Ext – 28 km ENE; • Corrimony – 17 km NNE; • Dunmaglass – 35 km ENE;	Minor. The proposed development would not be inconsistent with the existing character of this LCT, which includes existing wind farms and grid infrastructure.	Minor. The proposed development would not be inconsistent with the existing character of this LCT or that of the Monadhliaths, which contains an established pattern of wind farm developments.

[3] Based on nearest position within the LCT with intervisibility of the proposed development and the cumulative scheme.

[4] Partially located in the LCT

Table 4.4.1: Landscape Character Assessment Summary

LCT	Name	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Magnitude of Cumulative Impact	Residual Effect	Residual Cumulative Effect
				• Farr – 47 km ENE; • Glen Kyllachy – 47 km ENE; • Millennium – 0 km5; • Millennium South – 0 km; and • Stronelairg - 20 km E. Proposed Wind Farms • Dell – 12 km NE. Given the limited proportion of this extensive LCT subject to cumulative visibility, the presence of existing wind turbines and the relative distance and limited visibility of the proposed development, the magnitude of cumulative impact would be negligible in respect of existing and consented wind farms. This would remain the case if the proposed Dell Wind Farm is also taken onto account.		
LBR7	Rugged Massif	High	Views of the proposed development from this LCT would be confined to elevated slopes and summits at its northern extents. Principle receptor locations would include: • Parts of the Braeroy Forest, including the Carn Dearg, Creag Tharsuin, and Meall a Mheanbh-chruidh which are situated between 12 and 17 km to the southwest of the proposed development and from where up to 38 of the turbines (including around 28 hubs and rotors) would be visible to the northeast. The turbines would partially overlap the Stronelairg Wind Farm array when viewed from these summits. Despite the distance and context of existing development, the proposed development would constitute impacts ranging from slight to moderate, the greatest impact occurring at Meall a Mheanbh-chruidh; • A small number of more southerly summits including Beinn Teallach and Coire Buidhe, from where the proposed development (all turbines) would be visible below the skyline at a distance of over 16 km. Viewed from these summits, the proposed development would overlap with the Stronelairg Wind Farm. Given the distance at which the proposed development would be seen and the existing developed context in this direction, the magnitude of impact at these locations would be slight; and Given the limited geographical extent of this LCT subject to views of the proposed development, and on the basis of the preceding analysis, the overall impact on this LCT would be slight.	The proposed development would be seen in conjunction with the majority of existing, consented and proposed wind farm developments in the study area. The relative distance and direction[6] of these wind farms from the affected area of the LCT is set out below. Proposed Development • Glenshero 9 km NE. Existing/Consented Wind Farms • Aberarder – 36 km NNE; • Beinneun and Ext – 18 km NW; • Bhlaraidh – 29 km N; • Corriegarth and Ext – 25 km NNE; • Corrimony – 35 km N; • Dunmaglass – 33 km NE; • Glen Kyllachy – 47 km NE; • Millennium – 17 km NNW; • Millennium South – 17 km NNW; and • Stronelairg - 12 km NE. Proposed Wind Farms • Dell – 15 km NNE. Given the limited proportion of this extensive LCT liable to cumulative views, the cumulative impact associated with existing and consented developments would generally be slight or none. However, localised moderate cumulative impacts would occur at Meall a Mheanbh-chruidh. This would remain the case if the proposed Dell Wind Farm is also taken onto account.	Much of the LCT would not be subject to views of the proposed development. However, a number of summits within the LCT would be subject to moderate effects, whilst localised **major/moderate** (significant) effects would occur at Meall a Mheanbh-chruidh from where the proposed development would represent a localised increase in the influence of wind farm developments with consequent effects on the remote and wild character at this summit.	Much of the LCT would not be subject to views of the proposed development. However, a number of summits within the LCT would be subject to moderate effects, whilst localised **major/ moderate** (significant) effects would occur at Meall a Mheanbh-chruidh from where the proposed development would represent a localised increase in the influence of wind farm developments with consequent effects on the remote and wild character at this summit.

[5] Partially located in the LCT

[6] Based on nearest position within the LCT with intervisibility of the proposed development and the cumulative scheme.

Table 4.4.1: Landscape Character Assessment Summary

LCT	Name	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Magnitude of Cumulative Impact	Residual Effect	Residual Cumulative Effect
LBR8	Interlocking Sweeping Peaks	High	Views of the proposed development would be provided from a number of summits throughout this LCT. However, the proposed development would be seen at distances of over 24 km and would appear as a series of blade tips that would not be readily discernible. Consequently, the magnitude of impact on this LCT would be negligible.	The proposed development would be seen in conjunction with the majority of existing, consented and proposed wind farm developments in the study area. The relative distance and direction[7] of these wind farms from the affected area of the LCT is set out below. Proposed Development • Glenshero 24 km E. Existing/Consented Wind Farms • Aberarder – 46 km ENE; • Beinneun and Ext – 8 km NNW; • Bhlaraidh – 24 km NNE; • Corriegarth and Ext – 35 km ENE; • Corrimony – 29 km NNE; • Dunmaglass – 43 km ENE; • Farr – 57 KM NE; • Millennium – 9 km NNE; • Millennium South – 9 km NNE; and • Stronelairg - 25 km ENE. Proposed Wind Farms • Dell – 26 km ENE. The proposed development would not be immediately discernible and seen in the context of the prominent and closer existing Millennium and Bhlaraidh Wind Farms, it would represent a negligible cumulative impact. This would remain the case if the proposed Dell Wind Farm is also taken onto account.	Minor.	Minor in respect of existing/consented wind farms, and also when the proposed Dell Wind Farm turbines are taken into account.
Inverness District Landscape Character Assessment						
INV1	Rugged Massif	High	According to the ZTV in Figure 4.5a the proposed development would be visible from a number of summits and elevated slopes within this LCT. The closest receptor locations would be in close proximity to the existing Beinneun and Millennium Wind Farm turbines, at Meall Dubh and Ceann a Mhaim. However, the turbines would be seen from more remote and undeveloped elevated locations north of Glen Morriston from where the proposed development would be seen at distances of over 28 km and primarily as blade tips. Given the restricted visibility of the proposed development and the distance at which it would be seen, the magnitude of impact experienced within this LCT would be negligible.	The proposed development would be seen in conjunction with the majority of existing, consented and proposed wind farm developments in the study area. The relative distance and direction[8] of these wind farms from the affected area of the LCT is set out below. Proposed Development • Glenshero 16 km SE. Existing/Consented Wind Farms • Aberarder – 26 km ENE; • Beinneun and Ext – 0 km9; • Bhlaraidh – 5 km N; • Corriegarth and Ext – 17 km E; • Corrimony – 7 km ESE; • Dunmaglass – 24 km ENE;	Minor. The proposed development would form a barely discernible and distant new element in the background of views to the south-east of this LCT. The proposed development would be seen in the context of the existing Stronelairg Wind Farm turbines and would therefore be consistent with characteristic elements of the LCT.	Minor. The proposed development would form a barely discernible and distant addition to the established pattern of wind farm developments.

[7] Based on nearest position within the LCT with intervisibility of the proposed development and the cumulative scheme.

[8] Based on nearest position within the LCT with intervisibility of the proposed development and the cumulative scheme.

[9] Partially located within the LCT

Table 4.4.1: Landscape Character Assessment Summary

LCT	Name	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Magnitude of Cumulative Impact	Residual Effect	Residual Cumulative Effect
				• Farr – 36 KM ENE; • Glen Kyllachy – 35 km ENE; • Millennium – 0 km10; • Millennium South – 0.2 km WSW; and • Stronelairg - 14 km SE. Proposed Wind Farms • Dell – 13 km SE. The proposed development would be seen distantly and would be substantially obscured in comparison with the existing and consented cumulative developments listed. Consequently, the magnitude of cumulative impact would be negligible. This would remain the case if the proposed Dell Wind Farm is also taken onto account.		
INV2	Rolling Uplands	High – Medium. The highest sensitivity occurring in locations within the Loch Ness and Duntelchaig SLA, the Monadhliaths WLA and towards the edges of the LCT.	Views of the proposed development would be largely confined to locations in the southern part of this LCT, in and immediately around the Stronelairg Wind Farm, and including Carn a' Choire Ghlaise, Meallan Odhar and Carn Donnachaidh. Seen from Carn a' Choire Ghlaise and Meallan Odhar all of the proposed development's turbines would be seen at distances of over 6 km to the south and would be seen behind the Stronelairg Wind Farm array. Whilst the proposed development would add to the complexity formed by the Stronelairg Wind Farm turbines, it would not be incongruous or uncharacteristic. In this context, the proposed development would represent a slight magnitude of impact. Seen from Carn Donnachaidh, the proposed development would constitute a localised significant effect as it would be seen extending southwards from Stronelairg Wind Farm, thereby widening the extent of the view from this summit that would be occupied by turbines.	The proposed development would be seen in conjunction with all of the existing, consented and proposed wind farm developments in the study area. The relative distance and direction[11] of these wind farms from the affected area of the LCT is set out below. Proposed Development • Glenshero 0.9 km SE. Existing/Consented Wind Farms • Aberarder – 8 km N; • Beinneun and Ext – 17 km WNW; • Bhlaraidh – 13 km NN; • Corriegarth and Ext – 2.7 km NW; • Corrimony – 24 km W; • Dunmaglass – 7.8 km NNE; • Farr – 8 km NNW; • Glen Kyllachy – 7 km N; • Millennium – 12 km W; • Millennium South – 13 km W; and • Stronelairg - 0.1 km N. Proposed Wind Farms • Dell – 0.2 km NNE. Given the limited extent of cumulative visibility within this LCT, the cumulative impact associated with existing and consented developments would generally be negligible. However, localised moderate cumulative effects would be experienced at the summits of Choire Ghlaise and Meallan Odhar, and substantial effects would occur at Carn Donnachaidh. This would remain the case if the proposed Dell Wind Farm is also taken onto account. The principal cumulative context at such viewpoints is that of Stronelairg Wind Farm.	The majority of this LCT would be subject to no effect. However, localised moderate effects would occur at a small number of summits north of the Stronelairg Wind Farm, and **major/moderate** (significant) effects would be experienced at Carn Donnachaidh. The effect of the proposed development would therefore be highly constrained and localised. The proposed development would be a characteristic element of this LCT and generally seen behind and merged with the Stronelairg Wind Farm array.	The majority of this LCT would be subject to no cumulative effect in respect of the proposed development. However, localised moderate cumulative effects would occur at a small number of summits north of the Stronelairg Wind Farm, and **major/moderate** (significant) effects would be experienced at Carn Donnachaidh. The effect of the proposed development would therefore be highly constrained and localised and seen in close association with Stronelairg Wind Farm.

[10] Partially located within the LCT

[11] Based on nearest position within the LCT with intervisibility of the proposed development and the cumulative scheme.

Table 4.4.1: Landscape Character Assessment Summary

LCT	Name	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Magnitude of Cumulative Impact	Residual Effect	Residual Cumulative Effect
INV3	Rocky Moorland Plateau	High – Medium – high where the LCT intersects with the Central Highlands WLA or the Loch Ness and Duntelchaig SLA.	The ZTV in Figure 4.5a indicates that around 28 of the proposed development turbines would be visible from a number of summits within this LCT. The turbines would be seen distances of over 21 km and would overlap and merge with the Stronelairg Wind Farm array. In this context the magnitude of impact on the LCT would be negligible.	The proposed development would be seen in conjunction with all of the existing, consented and proposed wind farm developments in the study area. The relative distance and direction[12] of these wind farms from the affected area of the LCT is set out below. Proposed Development • Glenshero 20 km SSE. Existing/Consented Wind Farms • Aberarder – 15 km ESE; • Beinneun and Ext – 11 km S; • Bhlaraidh – 0 km13; • Corriegarth and Ext – 12 km SE; • Corrimony – 1.4 km NNE; • Dunmaglass – 14 km ESE; • Farr – 21 km E; • Glen Kyllachy – 21 km E; • Millennium – 8 km S; • Millennium South – 8 km S; and • Stronelairg - 15 km SSE. Proposed Wind Farms • Dell – 14 km SSE. The proposed development would be one of the most distant of the cumulative schemes and would be substantially screened and merged with the Stronelairg Wind Farm array. On this basis, it would represent a negligible cumulative impact.	Moderate/minor. The proposed development would be consistent with, and merge with the existing Stronelairg Wind Farm development and would not significantly affect the context of the Monadhliaths Mountains or Great Glen which form a key context and backdrop to this LCT and would not detract from the form and character of the Great Glen.	Moderate/minor. The proposed development would be consistent with the existing development pattern and appearance of wind farm developments on the Monadhliath Mountains which form a key context and backdrop to this LCT and would not detract from the form ad character of the Great Glen, which forms a key context to this LCT, as illustrated at Viewpoint 1 (EIAR Volume 3: Figure 4.6).
INV4	Rocky Moorland Plateau with Woodland	Generally medium, increasing to high at the exposed edges of this LCT.	Views of the proposed development would be confined to a small number of summits and elevated slopes adjoining the western side of the Great Glen, including Carn na Leitire, Carn a'Bhodaich, Doire Mhor and Cnoc na Gaoithe. From these locations the proposed development would be seen at distances in excess of 33 km and would appear as a small number of turbines behind the Stronelairg Wind Farm array. Given their distance, substantially restricted visibility and developed context, the magnitude of impact on this LCT would be negligible.	The proposed development would be seen in conjunction with all of the existing, consented and proposed wind farm developments in the study area. The relative distance and direction[14] of these wind farms from the affected area of the LCT is set out below. Proposed Development • Glenshero 32 km S. Existing/Consented Wind Farms • Aberarder – 15 km SE; • Beinneun and Ext – 44 km SW; • Bhlaraidh – 17 km SSW; • Corriegarth and Ext – 20 km S; • Corrimony – 23 km SW; • Dunmaglass – 15 km SSE; • Farr – 15 km ESE; • Glen Kyllachy – 16 km ESE;	Minor. The proposed development would affect a small proportion of this extensive LCT and would be substantially obscured. It would also not be inconsistent with the characteristic elements of this LCT.	Minor. The proposed development would not be anomalous, it would be seen distantly relative to other wind farms, and would be located behind the Stronelairg array. Consequently, it is not considered to pose a significant cumulative effect.

[12] Based on nearest position within the LCT with intervisibility of the proposed development and the cumulative scheme.
[13] Located within this LCT
[14] Based on nearest position within the LCT with intervisibility of the proposed development and the cumulative scheme.

Table 4.4.1: Landscape Character Assessment Summary

LCT	Name	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Magnitude of Cumulative Impact	Residual Effect	Residual Cumulative Effect
				• Millennium – 36 km SW; • Millennium South – 40 km SW; and • Stronelairg - 27 km S. Proposed Wind Farms • Dell – 26 km S. Given the distance and recessive appearance of the proposed development, relative to the other existing and consented cumulative schemes, the cumulative impact attributable to the proposed development would be negligible. This would remain the case if the proposed Dell Wind Farm is also taken onto account.		
INV6	Farmed and Wooded Foothills	Varied, low in densely forested areas, increasing to high in open elevated locations.	Views of the proposed development would be restricted to elevated slopes and summits of Tom Bailgeann and Craig nan Clag, southwest of Loch Duntelchaig from where the proposed development would be seen at distances of around 28 km and would merge with the Stronelairg Wind Farm array. Given that key receptors and receptor locations within the LCT would be unaffected by the proposed development and its developed context, the magnitude of impact on the LCT would be negligible. •	The proposed development would be seen in conjunction with most of the existing, consented and proposed wind farm developments in the study area. The relative distance and direction[15] of these wind farms from the affected area of the LCT is set out below. Proposed Development • Glenshero 26 km S. Existing/Consented Wind Farms • Aberarder – 6 km SE; • Beinneun and Ext – 37 km SW; • Bhlaraidh – 18 km WSW; • Corriegarth and Ext – 11 km S; • Dunmaglass – 6 km SSE; • Farr – 8 km E; • Glen Kyllachy – 8 km ESE; • Millennium – 31 km SW; • Millennium South – 32 km SW; and • Stronelairg - 20 km S. Proposed Wind Farms • Dell – 19 km SSW. Cumulative visibility would be highly constrained. The proposed development would also be substantially screened. In contrast, the Dunmaglass and Aberarder Wind Farm turbines would be prominent in the skyline to the southeast of the LCT, whilst Farr Wind Farm turbines would be prominent on the skyline to the east. On the basis of the distance and screened position of the proposed development, relative to existing and consented wind farms, it would result in negligible cumulative impact on this LCT. This would remain the case if the proposed Dell Wind Farm is also taken onto account.	Moderate/minor, the proposed development would be barely discernible and therefore not likely to result in significant effects within this LCT or undermining of the integrity of this LCT.	Moderate/minor. The proposed development would not be inconsistent with the existing character of this landscape and would represent one of the least visible or prominent developments of cumulative wind farm schemes considered.
INV7	Broad steep-sided glen	High	The proposed development would be screened from the majority of this LCT and its constituent receptor locations, such as settlements and key transport and recreational routes by a combination of topography and vegetation.	The proposed development would be seen in conjunction with most of the existing, consented and proposed wind farm developments in the study area. The relative distance and direction[16] of these wind farms from the affected area of the LCT is set out below.	Minor. The proposed development would affect a small proportion of the LCT and would be largely consistent with existing characteristics in	Minor. The proposed development would affect a small proportion of the LCT and would be largely consistent with existing

[15] Based on nearest position within the LCT with intervisibility of the proposed development and the cumulative scheme.
[16] Based on nearest position within the LCT with intervisibility of the proposed development and the cumulative scheme.

Table 4.4.1: Landscape Character Assessment Summary

LCT	Name	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Magnitude of Cumulative Impact	Residual Effect	Residual Cumulative Effect
			Of the limited number of locations subject to views, such as elevated slopes north of Glen Urquhart and south of Strone. From these locations the proposed development would be seen at distances in excess of 20 km and would appear as a small number of turbines behind the Stronelairg Wind Farm array. Given their distance, substantially restricted visibility and developed context, the magnitude of impact on this LCT would be negligible.	Proposed Development • Glenshero 20 km SSE. Existing/Consented Wind Farms • Aberarder – 11 km ESE; • Beinneun and Ext – 24 km SW; • Bhlaraidh – 7 km WNW; • Corriegarth and Ext – 12 km ESE; • Dunmaglass – 10 km SSE; • Farr – 15 km ESE; • Glen Kyllachy – 15 km ESE; • Millennium – 19 km SW; • Millennium South – 20 km SW; and • Stronelairg - 15 km SSE. Proposed Wind Farms • Dell – 13 km SSE. The proposed development would be one of the most distant wind farm developments and would be substantially screened, relative to a number of existing/consented turbines, including Corriegarth, Dunmaglass, Aberarder and Farr Wind Farms, and would constitute a negligible cumulative impact. This would remain the case if the proposed Dell Wind Farm is also taken onto account.	respect of existing wind farms in neighbouring landscapes.	characteristics and existing and consented wind farms on the neighbouring Monadhliath Mountains.
Ben Alder, Adverikie and Creag Meagaid Landscape Character Assessment						
LGN1	Isolated Mountain Plateau	High	Views of the proposed development would be confined to locations at the northern edge of this LCT, in the vicinity of Carn Liath (Ref. Viewpoint 15), and Puist Coire Ardair, and in the more southerly unit at Adverikie Forest (Ref. Viewpoint 7 at Geal Charn) and Ben Alder Forest (Ref. Viewpoint 8 at the summit of Ben Alder). In the northern unit of LGN1, the proposed development would be seen at distances of between 7 km and 13 km to the north. All 39 of the proposed development's turbines would be visible below the skyline and would substantially overlap with the Stronelairg Wind Farm array, which would be seen to the north and behind the proposed development. Notwithstanding the developed context, the proposed development would constitute a moderate impact at the northernmost locations in the LCT, and slight at more distant summits at Puist Coire Ardair. Seen from the southern unit of LGN1, the proposed development would be seen at distances of between 17 km and 26 km. From these more distant locations, all 39 of the proposed development's turbines would be visible below the skyline and would substantially overlap with the Stronelairg Wind Farm array. Given the distance at which the proposed development would be seen and its developed context the magnitude of impact in this southern unit would range from slight at Geal Charn, to negligible at Ben Alder.	The proposed development would be seen in conjunction with most of the existing, consented and proposed wind farm developments in the study area. The relative distance and direction[17] of these wind farms from the affected area of the LCT is set out below. Proposed Development • Glenshero 7 km N. Existing/Consented Wind Farms • Aberarder – 32 km NNE; • Beinneun and Ext – 25 km NW; • Bhlaraidh – 30 km NNW; • Corriegarth and Ext – 22 km NNE; • Corrimony – 36 KM NNW; • Dunmaglass – 29 km NNE; • Glen Kyllachy – 47 km NE; • Millennium – 22 km NW; • Millennium South – 23 km NW; and • Stronelairg - 10 km N. Proposed Wind Farms	Highly variable. Much of this LCT would be unaffected by the proposed development. However, **major/moderate** (significant) effects are predicted at the northernmost locations in the LCT (e.g. Carn Liath – Viewpoint 15), where the proposed development would occupy a prominent elevated position in views to the north of this LCT. Whilst not representing a wholly new feature in the backdrop to this landscape, it would introduce notably greater complexity and movement to the landscape. Elsewhere, moderate effects are predicted at more distant summits at Puist Coire Ardair and at Geal Charn, reducing to moderate/minor at Ben Alder.	Cumulative effects would be highly variable. Much of this LCT would be subject to no cumulative effects as a result of the proposed development, but localised **major/moderate** (significant) effects would occur at the northernmost locations in the LCT. Whilst not representing a wholly new feature in the backdrop to this landscape, it would introduce a notably more prominent wind farm to the landscape. Elsewhere, moderate cumulate effects are predicted at more distant summits At Puist Coire Ardair and at Geal Charn, reducing to moderate/minor at Ben Alder.

[17] Based on nearest position within the LCT with intervisibility of the proposed development and the cumulative scheme.

Table 4.4.1: Landscape Character Assessment Summary

LCT	Name	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Magnitude of Cumulative Impact	Residual Effect	Residual Cumulative Effect
				• Dell – 13 km N. Cumulative visibility would be highly constrained within this LCT. With the exception of Stronelairg and Dell Wind Farm turbines the majority of cumulative schemes would be seen at distances of over 20 km. Where visible, the proposed development would generally appear in front of the Stronelairg array. Whilst the majority of this LCT would experience no cumulative impacts, moderate cumulative impacts would occur at the northernmost locations in the LCT, whilst slight cumulate impacts are predicted at more distant summits at Puist Coire Ardair and Geal Charn, reducing to negligible at Ben Alder. This would be the case in respect of existing and consented developments as well as if the proposed Dell turbines are taken into account.		
LGN2	Smooth Rounded Hills	High	The ZTV in Figure 4.5a indicates extensive theoretical visibility from elevated slopes and summits in the northern half of this LCT at Ardverikie Forest and between Loch Ericht and the River Pattack. Seen from locations in the Adverikie Forest, where up to 21 of the proposed development's turbines (16 hubs and rotors and 5 blade tips) would be visible to the north at distances of between 10 km and 16 km. The turbines would occupy a prominent ridge and seen in conjunction with a small number of Stronelairg Wind Farm turbines. Despite the distance at which they would be seen, the proposed development's turbines would represent a notable change and moderate magnitude of impact. Further south, at Meall na Brachdlach, 27 turbines (23 hubs and rotors and 4 blade tips) would be visible at a distance of around 16 km. From this elevated position, Stronelairg Wind Farm would be more apparent and form a prominent developed context. In this context and given the distance at which it would be viewed the proposed development would represent a slight magnitude of impact. Viewed from the summits of the more distant elevated topography, including the summits of Beinn Eilde and Meall Cruaidh, west of Loch Ericht, the proposed development would also represent moderate and slight impacts, respectively.	The proposed development would be seen in conjunction with a number of existing, consented and proposed wind farm developments in the study area. The relative distance and direction[18] of these wind farms from the affected area of the LCT is set out below. Proposed Development • Glenshero 10 km N. • Existing/Consented Wind Farms • Aberarder – 45 km NNE; • Bhlaraidh – 41 km NNW; • Corriegarth and Ext – 29 km N; • Dunmaglass – 42 km NNE; • Stronelairg - 14 km N. • Proposed Wind Farms • Dell – 21 km NNW. The proposed development would overlap with the Stronelairg Wind Farm array but would be relatively prominent in the closest receptor locations within this LCT. Given the relative proximity of this LCT to the proposed development and the proposed development's prominence, the magnitude of cumulative impact would be moderate in respect of existing/consented wind farms and also when the proposed Dell Wind Farm's turbines are taken into account.	**Major/moderate** (significant) at a small number of locations at the northern extents of the Adverikie Forest. However, further south at Meall na Brachdlach and Meall Cruaidh residual effects would be moderate. However, the majority of the LCT would not be significantly affected.	**Major/moderate** (significant) cumulative effects would be experienced at a small number of locations at the northern extents of the Adverikie Forest, where the proposed development would significantly increase the prominence and influence of wind farms, thereby reducing the perceived wildness of this part of the LCT. However, the majority of the LCT would not be significantly affected.
LGN3	Small Craggy Knolls and Hills	Medium to High	Whilst the ZTV in Figure 4.5a indicates visibility of up to 24 of the proposed development's turbines from elevated slopes and summits in this LCT, the landscape contains a high proportion of forest cover. Consequently, visibility would be confined to a small number of summits including: • Creag a' Mhaigh (around 15 km south-west of the proposed development); • Creag a' Chuir (around 14 km SW of the proposed development); and • Coille Doir-ath (around 12 km S of the proposed	The proposed development would be seen in conjunction with a small number of existing, consented wind farm developments in the study area. The relative distance and direction[19] of these wind farms from the affected area of the LCT is set out below. Proposed Development • Glenshero 9 km N. Existing/Consented Wind Farms • Corriegarth and Ext – 29 km N; and	Moderate. The proposed development, whilst adding to the complexity and developed appearance of neighbouring hills in the Monadhliaths, which provides a backdrop to this LCT, it would not constitute a significant effect or an anomalous feature.	Moderate. The proposed development, would add to the complexity of the Stronelairg Wind Farm array which is evident in views to the north, it would not be anomalous.

[18] Based on nearest position within the LCT with intervisibility of the proposed development and the cumulative scheme.
[19] Based on nearest position within the LCT with intervisibility of the proposed development and the cumulative scheme.

Table 4.4.1: Landscape Character Assessment Summary

LCT	Name	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Magnitude of Cumulative Impact	Residual Effect	Residual Cumulative Effect
			development). Viewed from these summits, the proposed development's turbines would occupy a prominent skyline position in front of the Stronelairg Wind Farm array. Given the limited proportion of the LCT affected by views of the proposed development, its distance from receptors and position overlapping with the existing/consented Stronelairg Wind Farm array, the magnitude of impact in this LCT would be slight, increasing to moderate at the northern extents of this LCT.	• Stronelairg - 13 km N. Given the distance at which the proposed development would be seen and the restricted visibility of the cumulative schemes the cumulative impact attributable to the proposed development would be slight in respect of existing and consented schemes. The key cumulative context arises from the presence of the Stronelairg Wind Farm array.		
Tayside Landscape Character Assessment						
TAY2	Upper Highland Glens with Lochs (Loch Ericht)	High	The proposed development would be screened from the majority of this LCT by intervening topography, with views confined to elevated slopes and summits at: • Stob an Aonaich Mhoir, from where up to 26 turbines (24 hubs/rotors and 2 blade tips) would be seen at a distance of around 28 km to the north; and • An Sgulan, approximately 26 km south of the proposed development, from where up to 26 turbines (24 hubs/rotors and 2 blade tips) would be visible on a prominent ridge, overlapping and in front of the Stronelairg Wind Farm array. Given the relatively limited proportion of this LCT affected, the distance at which the proposed development would be seen, and the context of Stronelairg Wind Farm, the magnitude of impact on this LCT would be slight.	The proposed development would be seen in conjunction with the existing/consented Stronelairg Wind Farm and proposed Dell Wind Farm turbines. The relative distance and direction[20] of these wind farms from the affected area of the LCT is set out below. Proposed Development • Glenshero 25 km N. Existing/Consented Wind Farms • Stronelairg - 28 km N. Proposed Wind Farms • Dell – 33 km NNW. The proposed development would be seen distantly, in front of the Stronelairg array. Whilst more prominent than Stronelairg, the proposed development would be seen distantly and in a developed context and would therefore represent slight cumulative impact where it is visible.	Generally, no effect, but with localised moderate effects experienced at Stob an Aonaich Mhoir and An Sgulan. The proposed development would be screened from the majority of this LCT, but would add to the complexity, movement and developed context contained in the receding hills and ridges to the north of this LCT in views from Stob an Aonaich Mhoir and An Sgulan. It would not adversely affect the scale or form of the loch.	Generally, no cumulative effects, but localised moderate cumulative effects would be experienced at Stob an Aonaich Mhoir and An Sgulan. The proposed development would not significantly extend or increase the prominence of wind farm developments in this landscape.
TAY3	Highland Summits and Plateaux	High	The majority of the three units of this LCT in the study area would be afforded no views of the proposed development. Where views would occur, the receptor locations would be over 21 km from the nearest of the proposed development's turbines. Given the limited extents of the LCT liable to views and the distance at which the turbines would be visible, the magnitude of impact on this LCT would be negligible.	The proposed development would be seen in conjunction with a number of existing, consented and proposed wind farm developments in the study area. The relative distance and direction[21] of these wind farms from the affected area of the LCT is set out below. Proposed Development • Glenshero 21 km NW. Existing/Consented Wind Farms • Aberarder – 38 km NNW; • Beinneun and Ext – 79 km W; • Bhlaraidh – 49 km NW; • Dunmaglass – 36 km NNW; • Farr – 43 km NNW; • Millennium – 45 km W; and • Stronelairg - 23 km NNW.	Moderate/minor. The proposed development, whilst adding to the complexity, movement and developed context contained in the receding hills and ridges to the north of this LCT would not significantly affect the sense of remoteness or wildness of this LCT.	Moderate/minor. Whilst discernible, the proposed development would be seen in a developed context.

[20] Based on nearest position within the LCT with intervisibility of the proposed development and the cumulative scheme.
[21] Based on nearest position within the LCT with intervisibility of the proposed development and the cumulative scheme.

Table 4.4.1: Landscape Character Assessment Summary

LCT	Name	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Magnitude of Cumulative Impact	Residual Effect	Residual Cumulative Effect
				Proposed Wind Farms • Dell – 29 km NW. Given the proposed development's distance from this LCT and that of the cumulative schemes, as well as the proposed development's cumulative context, the magnitude of cumulative impact would be negligible. This would remain the case in the event of the proposed Dell Wind Farm being taken into account.		
SNH Cairngorms Landscape Character Assessment						
CGN1	Cairngorm Plateau (The Central Massif)	High	Views of the proposed development would be provided from elevated western flanks of the plateau and from elevated ridgelines and summits including: • Sgoran Dubh Mor, Sgor Gaoith and Carn Ban Mor, which form an undulating ridge on the western side of Loch Eanaich, around 33 km to the east of the proposed development, and from where up to 19 of the proposed turbines (2 hubs/rotors and 17 blade tips), would just be visible to the west. The turbines would be substantially screened by intervening topography, in keeping with the appearance of the neighbouring Stronelairg Wind Farm turbines. • Carn na Criche, Einich Cairn and Braeriach, which are located over 37 km to the east of the proposed development. Viewed from these locations up to 35 of the proposed turbines (2 hubs/rotors and 33 blade tips), would just be visible. The turbines would be substantially screened by intervening topography, in keeping with the appearance of the neighbouring Stronelairg Wind Farm turbines. Given the distance at which the proposed development turbines would be seen and their substantially screened position, the magnitude of effect on this LCT would be negligible.	The proposed development would be seen in conjunction with all of the existing, consented and proposed wind farm developments in the study area. The relative distance and direction[22] of these wind farms from the affected area of the LCT is set out below. Proposed Development • Glenshero 29 km WNW. Existing/Consented Wind Farms • Aberarder – 27 km NW; • Beinneun and Ext – 69 km WNW; • Bhlaraidh – 55 km W; • Corriegarth and Ext – 31 km W; • Corrimony – 64 km W; • Dunmaglass – 27 km NW; • Farr – 29 km NW; • Glen Kyllachy – 26 km NW; • Millennium – 59 km W; • Millennium South – 65 km WNW; and • Stronelairg - 32 km W. Proposed Wind Farms • Dell – 40 km WNW. Given the distance at which the proposed development and cumulative wind farm schemes would be seen, the substantially screened position of the proposed development and Stronelairg Wind Farm, the magnitude of cumulative impact would be negligible in respect of existing and consented schemes and also if the proposed Dell Wind Farm is also taken onto account.	Minor. The proposed development would be consistent with the existing background context that bounds views from this LCT and would not alter the scale and form of this landscape, or its wild qualities.	Minor. The proposed development would be one of the least visible wind farms from this LCT and would not significantly increase the prominence or influence of wind farms developments.
CGN2	Uplands and Glens (Monadhliaths & Adverikie)	High	Views of the proposed development would generally be concentrated in elevated locations at the western end of this LCT, at Badenoch, and east of Glen Truim. To the east, the proposed development would be screened from a large proportion of the LCT by intervening	The proposed development would be seen in conjunction with all of the existing, consented and proposed wind farm developments in the study area. The relative distance and direction[23] of these wind farms from the affected area of the LCT is set out below.	Varied, the majority of this extensive LCT would be subject to no effect. However, highly localised **major** (significant) effects would occur at Geal Charn (adjoining the eastern boundary of the site) and **major/moderate** (significant)	Varied, the majority of this extensive LCT would be subject to no cumulative effect, including locations in the closest parts of the LCT. Elsewhere, in more distant positions in the LCT, cumulative effects would be experienced at a number of

[22] Based on nearest position within the LCT with intervisibility of the proposed development and the cumulative scheme.

[23] Based on nearest position within the LCT with intervisibility of the proposed development and the cumulative scheme.

Table 4.4.1: Landscape Character Assessment Summary

LCT	Name	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Magnitude of Cumulative Impact	Residual Effect	Residual Cumulative Effect
			topography, with localised receptor locations occurring at Carn Dearg west of Gleann Balloch (Viewpoint 6) and at Geal Charn (Viewpoint 12), which is situated on the summit of the hill that encloses the eastern side if the site. Whilst the majority of the LCT in this direction would be subject to no impact, the small number of summits that would be subject to views of the proposed development would experience impacts of moderate to substantial due to their proximity (within 7 km of the proposed development) and consequent prominence of the proposed turbines where they would appear extending to the south of the Stronelairg Wind Farm array or positioned closer to the receptor (as in the case of Geal Charn). To the west and southwest visibility would be highly constrained; a principal viewpoint location being east of Loch Spey, around 6 km from the proposed development, between Glen Roy and the interior of the Corrieyairack Pass (Ref. Viewpoint 5). Impacts on the character of this part of the LCT would be localised and range from none to moderate, the greatest impacts occurring east of Loch Spey where the proposed development would introduce turbines to a prominent skyline position that is currently without such elements. To the south, views of up to 39 turbines would be provided from elevated slopes and the slopes at Glenshirra Forest, between 4 and 9 km from the proposed development including Viewpoint 11: Dun na Lamh, from where the turbines would form a prominent development on the skyline above the Corrieyairack Pass. Viewed from locations such as An Doire, the proposed development's turbines would overlap with the existing/consented Stronelairg Wind Farm array and would constitute a moderate impact. To the southeast, up to 32 turbines would be seen at distances in excess of 11 km from summits northwest of Dalwhinnie, including Viewpoint 17: Doire Duibhe. From these locations the proposed development would occupy a prominent skyline position set back from the scarp overlooking the Corrieyairack Pass. Despite the distance at which the proposed development would be seen, its prominence on the skyline and the absence of other similar development means that it would constitute a moderate impact. East of Glen Truim, up to 32 turbines would be visible at distances of over 17 km, including the summit of Meall Chuaich (Viewpoint 9), and Carn na Gaim (Viewpoint 20). Given the distance at which the proposed development would be seen and consequent limited proportion of the panoramic views it would occupy at each summit, the magnitude of impact in this part of the LCT would be slight.	Proposed Development • Glenshero 0 km[24]. Existing/Consented Wind Farms • Aberarder – 11 km WNW; • Beinneun and Ext – 18 km W; • Bhlaraidh – 20 km NNW; • Corriegarth and Ext – 10 km NNW; • Corrimony – 27 km NNW; • Dunmaglass – 12 km WNW; • Farr – 9 km NNW; • Glen Kyllachy – 7 km NNW; • Millennium – 15 km NW; • Millennium South – 15 km NW; and • Stronelairg - 0.2 km NW. Proposed Wind Farms • Dell – 4 km NNW. The principal cumulative context for the proposed development would be that of the Stronelairg Wind Farm array. However, viewed from the western extents of the LCT, including low lying positions such as Loch Spey and the interior of the Corrieyairack Pass, the proposed development would not be seen cumulatively. Cumulative impacts would range from none to slight. This would be the case in respect of the existing and consented wind farms, and if the proposed Dell turbines are taken onto account.	effects would also be experienced east of Loch Spey, at Dun na Lamh, and at a number of summits northwest of Dalwhinnie. In contrast, locations east of Glen Truim effects would generally be subject to moderate effects which are not considered to be significant. The localised significant effects would relate to effects on the form and scale of the enclosure and horizon of adjoining straths and the transition between the Monadhliaths and the interior of the adjoining Corrieyairack Pass and the Spey Headwaters.	summits but would be non-significant (i.e. moderate and not significant).
CGN3	Cairngorm Straths (Spey Headwaters)	High	The proposed development would be screened from most of this LCT, (including the majority of the area that lies within the Cairngorm NP) by topography. Views would be confined to a relatively small number of locations at the western end of the LCT, including the River Spey corridor, west of Drummin, and locations in the vicinity of Garva Bridge and	The proposed development would be seen in conjunction with the existing/consented Stronelairg Wind Farm turbines. The relative distance and direction[25] of these wind farms from the affected area of the LCT is set out below. Proposed Development	Generally, none, but with localised **major/moderate** (significant) and **major** (significant) effects at the western end of the LCT between Loch Spey and Drummin, and in the	None. Whilst theoretical intervisibility is indicated in the cumulative ZTV (EIAR Volume 3: Figure 4.6a) these would not be apparent and so there would be no appreciable cumulative effect upon

[24] Located in the LCT

[25] Based on nearest position within the LCT with intervisibility of the proposed development and the cumulative scheme.

Table 4.4.1: Landscape Character Assessment Summary

LCT	Name	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Magnitude of Cumulative Impact	Residual Effect	Residual Cumulative Effect
			Glen Shirra. The principal receptor locations in this part of the LCT comprise Garvamore Bridge and walkers emerging from Glen Roy and progressing eastwards towards the Corrieyairack Pass and General Wades Road. From this location the turbines would be seen in conjunction with the Beauly Denny overhead power line and the Garvamore substation, which form prominent elements in views from the interior of the Corrieyairack Pass, especially in the vicinity of Garva Bridge. It is apparent from an analysis of Viewpoint 5 (located on the boundary with this LCT) and viewpoint 10, that the magnitude of impact at these locations would be moderate and substantial, respectively, due to the proximity and prominence of the proposed development. It should be noted, however, that, such effects are localised and that the majority of the LCT would be entirely unaffected.	• Glenshero 2 km NNE. Existing/Consented Wind Farms • Stronelairg - 6 km N. Whilst Stronelairg Wind Farm turbines would theoretically be visible, they would not be readily apparent in views from the strath interior.	vicinity of Garva Bridge, respectively.	this LCT.